A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WONDERFUL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WHICH NIKOLA TESLA IS ALMOST READY TO OPERATE ACROSS THE EARTH.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

Tesla and the Wireless Telegraphy Which He Originated.

There is a small country in Europe called Lika; and in Lika there is a little village caled Smiljan. You may never have heard of either, but you have certainly heard of a baby who was born there some forty-three years ago, and who now in his present stage of development is one of the greatest geniuses the world has ever known.

Lika is part of Servia, and Servia ceased a long time ago to be of any importance in the world's history. Therefore, when the little Servian baby opened its eyes upon the world, people saw no great future in store for it, for they little dreamed that some time, out of Servia, would come the world-famed inventor, Nikola Tesla.

Tesla was born poor, as all Servian babes are, and life was a problem to him from the beginning. It was also a problem to his mother, who made things when she wanted them. When she needed clothes for herself and family she looked upon the plants in the fields and wondered why they could not be woven into cloth. Never having seen a loom, she invented one, and she raised in her fields the plants from which she extracted the fiber, prepared it, dyed it variously, and made therefrom the clothes of her family.

She produced a wide range of apparel and house-furnishings from a common doormat to the most delicate embroideries, beautiful in texture, dye and design.

AS A BOY.

The boy Nikola's grandfather, who was a priest of the Greek Church, also had a mania for making things, and he constantly fashioned with his hands all sorts of articles which he designed for the house. He had a sort of poetic passion for making. Thus mothered and thus grandsired, young Tesla came honestly by the craft of creation.

Tesla spent a pleasant boyhood, for his parents allowed him to do just about as he pleased, provided he went to school and did the chores, so as a boy he was always making things to see what they would do. The first thing he ever made was a flying machine. He was then a little fellow, but he did all the work himself, and nobody else knew anything about it, until he had tried to fly with it.

He used an old umbrella in making the machine, and it was undoubtedly on the shops. This he eagerly accepted, and came over to attack his work with an ardor which won the admiration of his chief. Tesla worked there a long time, but finally the two separated by mutual agreement, and Tesla set up an electrical shop for himself.

Soon he began turning out the electrical wonders which have astonished the world. His scheme for bringing the power of Niagara to New York; his artificial daylight; his almost complete communication with Mars, and finally, his perfectly successful wireless telegraphy have made him talked about the world over. He has scorned the smaller electrical inventions, preferring to devote his energies to the solving of great problems that have baffled the world.

HIS WORKSHOP.

Two years ago, when he had nearly completed his signals to Mars, his laboratory on Fifth avenue, was entirely burned, and Tesla was prostrated. It was feared at the time that he would lose his reason, but he rallied, and now has a magnificent workshop on Houston street, equipped with marvels of electricity.

Your correspondent had the pleasure a few days ago of riding down town in a Broadway cable car with Tesla. He is a remarkable looking man, surely the tallest, thinnest and most serious man in New York. When thinking his lips move, and when the writer addressed him it took him a moment to get back from the region of artificial light in which he lives to that of plain old earth. He would not say upon what electrical problem he was working that muggy March morning, but he admitted that it had to do with the completion of the wireless telegraphy, which is now attracting so much attention.

A mountaineer he seems, an intrepid, rapid treader by the edge of precipices—a child of the heights, not a denizen of cities.

Lean, tall, sinewy, with light blue, aquiline eyes, that look tired as though with eternal vigilance; a long, sharp nose, in the straightness of which comes an aquiline suggestion whenever he smiles with his lips; hair of glossy jet, a voice rather high in pitch, but agreeable in quality; a boyish manner streaked

NIKOLA TESLA, THE INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE MAKING OF A CARDINAL.

Grand Ceremony Which Will Attend the Elevation of Archbishop Ireland.

A cable from Rome announces that Archbishop Ireland will be made a Cardinal at the next papal consistory. The consistory will be called in the near future, or as soon as the Pope is able, and

NEWS COMES FROM ROME THAT ARCHBISHOP IRELAND WILL SHORTLY RECEIVE THE RED HAT.

it is supposed that the ceremony will take place in the Archbishop's church in St. Paul, unless he should remain in Rome in conference with the Pope until that time.

Archbishop Ireland will be remembered as the prelate who was summoned to Rome recently to give, it is supposed, an account of himself. Archbishop Ireland has been endeavoring to secure certain concessions for the Church of Rome in America which were not popular at the Vatican.

Whatever the difficulty may have been between the Archbishop and His Holiness, it has been amicably settled, and the Cardinal's cap will be placed upon the head of the distinguished American priest.

THE CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals is not an old one, the earliest record dating from three hundred years after Christ; but it has become one of the strongest forms of the Catholic Church. It consists of seventy members, divided into three ranks—cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons. Of the former there are six, each of whom has charge of one of the suburban sees of Rome. There are fifty priests, each of whom holds a title or parish in Rome, and fourteen deacons. The latter hold no titles, and may be laymen. Cardinal Antonelli was a layman, and was created a cardinal long before his ordination.

There have been very few American Cardinals. Satolli was given the red hat three years ago, and Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, received the robes ten years before. Previous to that, it was another decade before an American cardinal was chosen from the Archbishops, when Cardinal Gibbons was elevated in 1875, with imposing ceremonies in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

The ceremony of making a Cardinal is one of the most impressive in the Catholic Church. It usually takes place in the nearest church home of the candidate, and is attended with a very distinguished gathering of people, who come from all parts of the world to behold it. When Satolli was made a Cardinal he sent invitations to all the prelates of the country with whom he had come in contact since his first arrival here.

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, a personal friend of Mgr. Satolli, took an important part in the ceremony, that of preaching the sermon. As the leading Catholic dignitary of the country, Cardinal Gibbons had the task of honor, that of conferring the berretta upon the new Cardinal. Mgr. Satolli said the mass. The services at the Cathedral began at 10.30 a. m., and practically were not concluded until the next summer, when the new Cardinal went to Rome for the purpose of receiving the red hat from the hands of the Pope. At the same time a church at Rome was bestowed upon him, a benefit which every Cardinal enjoys.

The berretta, or temporary hat, was sent over to this country in charge of a member of the Noble Guard. Upon its arrival it was given to Satolli, who handed it over to Cardinal Gibbons, who kept it until the ceremony was performed. But the ceremony itself was not complete until six months later, when Satolli went to Rome and received the red hat from the hands of the Pope himself.

If Archbishop Ireland receives the berretta in this country he will travel to Rome next summer to get the red hat. But if he is made a Cardinal while in the Holy City, he will receive the hat at the same time.

The greatest fear was felt lest Pope Leo should not live long enough to personally bestow the hat upon Satolli.

The red hat is a peculiar feature of the wardrobe of a cardinal. It is oddly shaped, the brim being six feet across. The material is cardinal beaver. It is round in shape and in striking contrast to the immense flat brim is a small, conical-shaped crown, quite too small, apparently, to fit anybody's head. At the cardinal's death the hat is hung in his church.

When the hat is hung in the church there is depended from the crown a couple of huge cardinal and gilt tassels, considerably larger than those used in draping heavy window curtains, though in other respects resembling these.

A cardinal's wardrobe is a most complicated affair. He wears three colors—cardinal, violet and old rose, and he must have a complete outfit in each of these colors. The house dress, worn on all occasions outside of sacred functions, is a black cassock, cut like a bishop's, the edges bound with red, with the buttonholes and the buttons red. With this he wears a red sash, and at all times he wears the red skull-cap, or zuchette, and around the neck the pectoral cross of a bishop. That is a large red cross, worn on the breast, suspended from a heavy gold chain.

On dress occasions not of a religious character he dons a feriaulo, a cloak of red silk, which is a full cape that is tied by a ribbon around the neck, and falls away from the shoulders to the heels, in the back, from under a yoke-shaped collar. On religious occasions the cardinal must wear a red cassock en train, with a red silk sash, having gold tassels. Over this he wears a rochet. That is a garment of lace like a surplice, having tight sleeves, with cuffs, lined with red silk. A mozetta, or shoulder-cape, of red, red collar and red stockings are required to complete this costume.

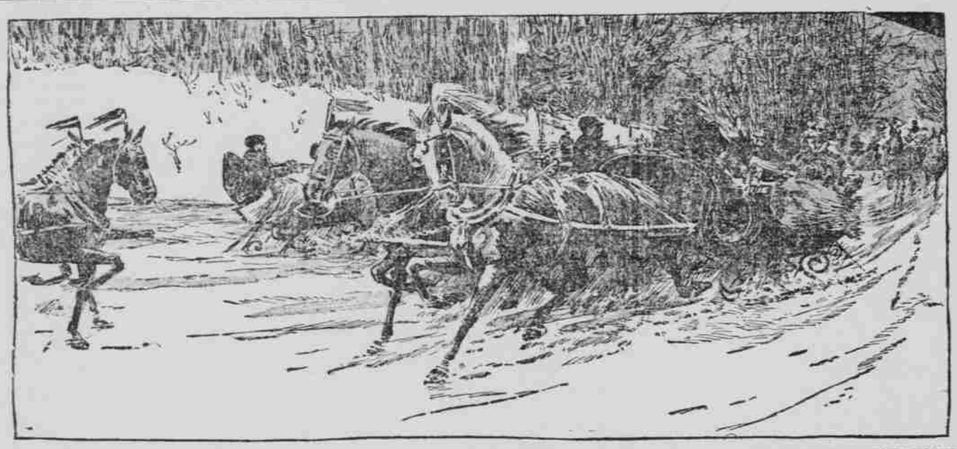
In the winter the habit is of cloth, with the edges of silk, and the mozetta of cloth lined with silk. In summer a light-weight cloth may be substituted, or it may be made entirely of silk, in which case it must be the kind known as watered silk. When the Cardinal is present and not acting at sacred functions, he wears a silk cloak having a train six yards in length, and a cape that is made of ermine for winter and of silk for summer.

The violet and old-rose habits are like the red one in form, and the edges and buttons and button-holes of these are always cardinal. The collar and stockings must always correspond with the color of the habit, but the berretta and skull-cap are always red.

The different colors are prescribed for different seasons of the ecclesiastical year. The red is worn throughout the year except during the penitential season of Lent or Advent, when the violet is worn, except the third Sunday of Advent and the fourth Sunday of Lent, when the old-rose is substituted.

The violet is selected because of its association with mourning, and on the particular Sundays in which the old-rose is used an occasion of rejoicing for a day brightens the gloom of the penitential season. The red is chosen as the distinguishing color of a cardinal because his loyalty to the faith is assumed to include willingness to shed his blood for it.

THE SOLEMN SERVICE OF MAKING A CARDINAL IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.



THE CZAR'S FAVORITE RELATIVE, WHO HAS BEEN CALLED THE BISMARCK OF RUSSIA, RELIEVES PRESSURE OF OVERWORK BY A DAILY DASH BEHIND THE IMPERIAL HORSES.

RUSSIA HAS HER BISMARCK.

Grand Duke Michael Has the "Grip of Iron" on Affairs of State.

The Russian Empire has back of it the hand of a Bismarck, a man who could steer a falling monarchy to a haven of safety. He is the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, who has come to the fore in time to avert a Russian crisis, for it is well known now that the Czar is not all that his nation had hoped for.

It may be, as rumor has it, that his failings are due to anxiety over the coming heir and the pent-up hopes for a male successor. These have tried the Czar to his utmost. The safety and future of the Russian Empire demand a male successor, such as can only be found in a direct descendant of the young Czar. Unless a male child is born to the Czarina there will be many complications in the matter of succession, as there are no less than three claimants to the throne.

Grand Duke Michael has been the principal adviser of the young Czar from the moment he ascended the throne to the present time, and if the Czarina gives birth to a boy he will be the imperial adviser to the little man in case of the Czar Nicholas's death.

Despite the attempts of political aspirants, none has successfully undermined him in the heart of the royal family, for he endeared himself to them when he carried the mangled body of the assassinated Czar Nicholas in 1881 to the Winter Palace, where the Czar breathed his last. He it was who bathed in the blood of the dying Czar, cared for him and received his last handclasp, and to this day he has been honored for that act. Grand Duke Michael was the Czar's lieutenant in the Caucasus from 1862 to 1881, and it was during his sway that the conquest of that country was completed. At the battle of Inkerman he obtained the Cross of St. George for personal gallantry, and it was under his orders that the siege of Kars, ending in its capitulation, took place. In 1855 he was made General Field Marshal, the highest military distinction, which is rarely conferred in Russia, and, last, in 1881, he was made President of the Council of the Empire, the highest office in the State. In November, 1888, his jubilee was celebrated, this being the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the army.

But the Bismarck of Russia must have his recreation, as had the famous German. The Grand Duke loves to throw off the cares of state by dashing over the ground in his gorgeous sleigh when he thinks out the problems of state. The winters in Russia are long and severe, and for many months the Bismarck of Russia enjoys the sound of the bells.

THE KAISER'S BEST SHOT.

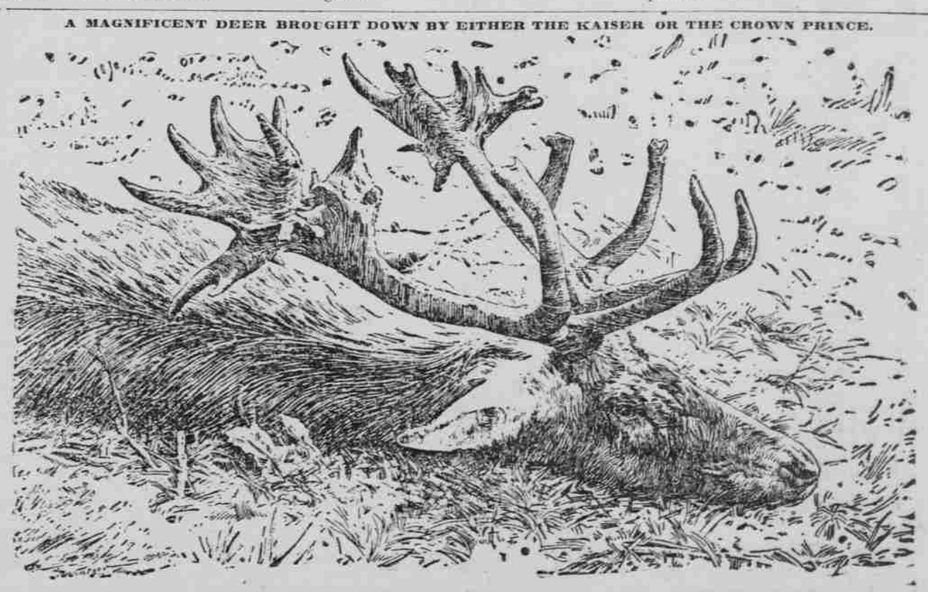
If you ever have the good fortune to dine in Berlin at the table of his Majesty the Kaiser you will be entertained over the coffee cups with stories of the deer his Majesty has killed; and will be made to marvel at the sureness of shot displayed on many hunting occasions. When the story has been told the Kaiser will point to many pairs of antlers upon the walls as proof that he told no lies.

The greatest shot ever made by the Kaiser, according to a recent guest, was on the occasion of his last hunting expedition, which took place shortly after his return from the Holy land. The Kaiser on this occasion was accompanied by the young Crown Prince, who is an excellent shot, and by five of his gentlemen, who rode well behind. It would be a sad breach of royal etiquette for the huntsmen to ride ahead and spot the first big game.

Suddenly the Crown Prince interrupted his father and both uttered an exclamation, for upon a great bowlder overhead, almost overhanging their path, stood a majestic deer. His splendid head was turned toward the sportsmen and his antlers were pointed low, as though he were going to leap over the bowlder upon them.

It was only for a second that the splendid fellow posed thus, then with a mighty leap he turned as if to spring backward. But in that brief moment both the Kaiser and his son had lifted their rifles and fired; and before they could draw rein the great beast came tumbling over the bowlder to their feet. So close was the fall that the frightened horses reared and plunged and the young Prince was almost thrown. But it was a splendid shot and all the gentlemen were loud in their praises of it.

A MAGNIFICENT DEER BROUGHT DOWN BY EITHER THE KAISER OR THE CROWN PRINCE.



OWING TO A CURIOUS HUNTING ACCIDENT THE KAISER CANNOT TELL WHETHER HE OR HIS SON SHOT THIS MIGHTY CREATURE.

JONAH AT PARIS.

Among the splendid chariots that will appear at the carnival in the Paris Exposition, the X-ray chariot will be the most curious. It will appear in the form of an angry sea, with a big whale moving along on the surface and an electrician perched upon a rock behind. The scientific man will point his apparatus at the whale in order to discover what may be inside the monster.